

APIC



KEYNOTER

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME V Number 3

ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

AUTUMN 1966

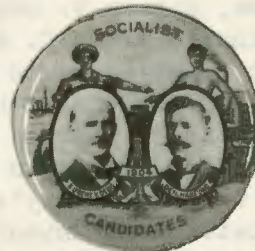
THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1904



REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Roosevelt & Fairbanks)
7,623,486
(336)



DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Parker and Davis)
5,077,971
(140)



SOCIALIST PARTY
(Debs & Hanford)
402,283
(9)



PROHIBITION PARTY
(Swallow & Carroll)
258,536



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
(Corregan and Cox)
31,249



PEOPLE'S (POPULIST)
(Watson & Tibbles)
117,183

CONTINENTAL PARTY
(Holcomb and King)
830

NATIONAL LIBERAL
(Taylor & Payne)
No Vote

STAFF: Editor, U. I. Chick Harris, #139, 6223 Mardel Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63109
Associate Editor, Ferdinand O'Brien, 4142 W. 148th, Midlothian, Ill. 60445

APIC OFFICERS:

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66 Golf Street, Newington, CONN. 06111

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THE 1904 CAMPAIGN - - - THE KEYNOTER COVER PRESENTATION

Once again the pin-back buttons pictured are representative of each of the parties known to have issued buttons. Teddy Roosevelt who had assumed the Presidency upon the assassination of McKinley campaigned as the Trust-buster and the one who walked softly but carried a big stick. His 'Fair-deal for All' was a fore-runner of some of the later 'Deals' with which we have been familiar. Teddy had tremendous popular support among all classes and the Democrats sensing defeat, nominated a rather obscure New York State Judge, Alton B. Parker along with the elderly Henry G. Davis of West Virginia. Parker was a supporter of the Gold Standard and he sent a telegram to the Convention before accepting the nomination, that he wanted it understood and agreeable to the delegates, that Silver would not be an issue, as he could not support it. The Socialist Party nominated for the second time, Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford was his running mate. The Prohibitionists nominated Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll but it had been thought that General Nelson A. Miles would be the Presidential nominee. The Peoples Party meeting in Springfield, Illinois chose the 1896 Vice Presidential Nominee, Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia and Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska. The Socialist Labor meeting in New York City nominated Charles H. Corregan of New York and William W. Cox of Illinois, there was much discussion of what the party's attitude should be toward the labor union movement. It was finally stated that Unionism befores the workingman's intellect with capitalistic notions and actually divides the working class. The Continental Party met after all the other parties had had their conventions and avowed to 'unite the disaffected of all parties'. The Convention nominated Charles H. Howard of Illinois and George H. Shirley of the District of Columbia but both declined so the National Committee nominated Austin A. Holcomb of Georgia and A. King of Missouri. The National Liberal Party, composed of a small group of Negroes, nominated George E. Taylor of Iowa and W. C. Payne for Veep. The last plank of their long platform asked that the people of the District of Columbia be given a right to vote for national office and to elect their own officials--it took many years just to get part of this through the Congress. The election results were no surprise, with Teddy and Charles Fairbanks of Indiana at the helm for four years.....

Your editor wishes to thank all those who completed the KEYNOTER questionnaire at the Convention or wrote their suggestions, as requested in the last KEYNOTER. Many worthwhile ideas were propounded and will be incorporated in future issues. The revised Cox and Davis research projects have first priority, to be followed by the Harding and Coolidge campaigns as well as the various Debs campaigns. Some of the most mentioned suggestions were: Additional photos of items, especially unusual and mechanical; a Want Ad section; listing of button manufacturers, identified with their Union Labels; reissue all Brummagen and the KEYNOTER 'campaign' covers; picture additional catalogues and helpful price ranges. You will note quite a variety of interesting articles with this issue, and on quite a variety of Political Americana--we hope those of you who have items of interest will make your knowledge available to the APIC membership through the KEYNOTER. Thanks.

For the Newer Collector

by U. I. Chick Harris, #139

It may seem repetitious, but it so important with current prices and most on a limited hobby budget, that we should set our sights on a pattern of collection. Give some thought as to what your collection goals really are, and what you expect your collection to be five and ten years from now. We all buy items occasionally which at some later date we question, 'Why did I ever buy, or why did I ever pay so much.' A set of collection goals is good and each purchase can be measured against the goal, to see if it helps us on our way. It seems that more and more collectors are specializing and while there are advantages, there are also many disadvantages, especially if your specialty is an unusual aspect or uncommon campaign. Don't lose sight of the fun of the large variety and unusual items of a general collection. State and local items are still very reasonably priced and should not be overlooked..... Don Coney, #202, our Secretary-Treasurer sent the following ad for a fine 1888 campaign novelty, which sold by the gross for slightly over 8¢ each, yes eight cents--seems one in a recent auction brought more than that--seriously, such are very desired items and a collectors red letter day, when one is found in a shop at a reasonable price. They do turn up occasionally, so keep the shops in your area on the look-out for all politicals.

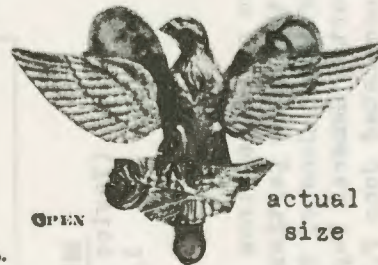


E. NASON & CO., Mfr Campaign Goods, 111 Nassau Street, New York.

CAMPAIGN EAGLE NOVELTY.

The Greatest Campaign Novelty ever offered to the public. This Badge is made of solid metal, and finished in the best manner, heavily gold plated, and will wear long after the next President is elected. It is made in the shape of a perfect eagle. It makes a very attractive pin and when you wish to show your favorite candidate pull the tail. The eagle will flap his wings and show the correct picture of President and Vice President, (now you see it now you don't) which was hidden under his wings. Mention which you want, Republican or Democrat, Harrison & Morton or Cleveland & Thurman. This pin badge will sell at 25¢ but anyone that will act as our agent we will send a sample by mail, postpaid, for 15¢. 1 doz postpaid, \$1.25. 1 Gross by express, \$12.00. Catalogue of all Campaign Goods and Novelties Free.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



OPEN

actual size

We continue to picture some of the campaign items of years gone by, so that you are aware of the various types of items used over the years.....

1. - Hayes (1876) DeWitt #RBH1876-26. Cardboard photo of Hayes, set in a circular frame with ornamental petal-like border. A pin back, gilt brass, shell, 26mm.
2. - Hayes & Wheeler #RBH1876-30. Cojoined busts of H & W on cardboard, with names above. A paper border, all set in a plain circular, gilt brass frame. 25mm. Companion pieces were made for Tilden & Hendricks of both items 1 & 2, pictured.
3. - Cleveland & Thurman (1888). Cojoined busts of C & T on cardboard, set in ornate brass shell frame, with eagle above. This is one piece and has a pin back.
4. - Harrison & Reid (1892). Cardboard photos of H & R in ovals, glued to brass shell frame, which were issued as pin backs or many times had an attached eagle or other design hanger, with pin back. This style was used from 1884 thru 1892.
5. - The Presidential Chair (Who Shall Occupy It?). The Cleveland Chair pictured is shown 'open', depicting the answer to the question. The seat folds down for the question, and springs open by operating the release shown at center bottom. Companion pieces were made for Harrison and smaller McKinley chairs for 1900.
6. - The Gold Bug (or Bee, as commonly advertised.) The bug is shown 'open', as the wings fold behind the body and are activated by release shown at very bottom. McKinley and Hobart (1896), also companion pieces (two varieties) for Bryan. There were many varieties of non-mechanical bugs, some with photos and some without.

(Photos courtesy of George Rinsland, #203)



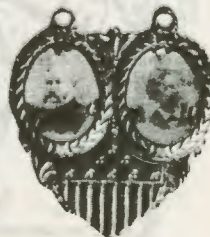
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2.



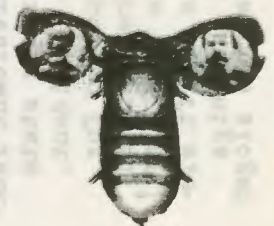
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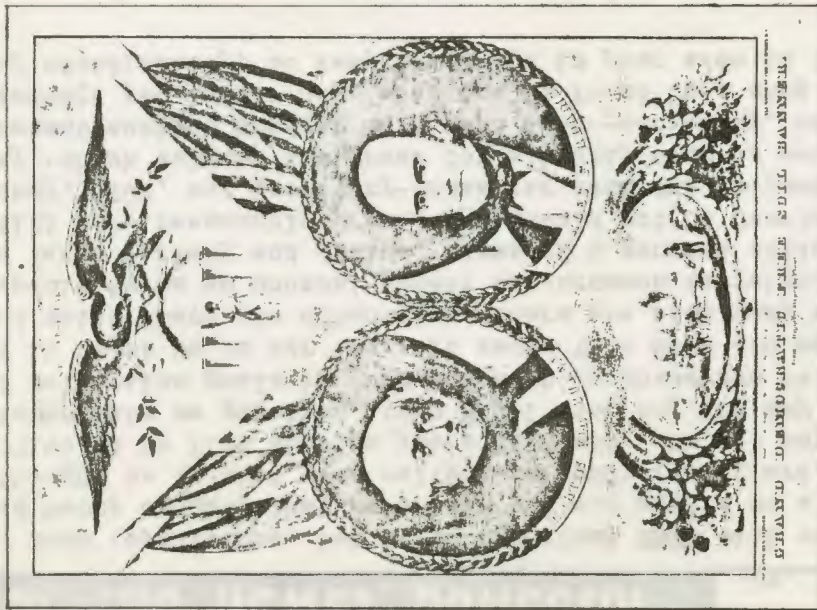


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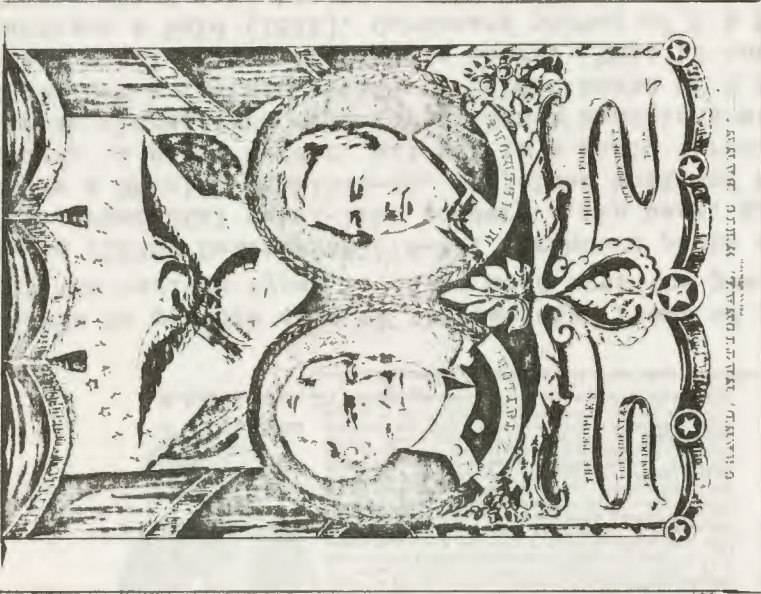


6.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1848



FREE SOIL PARTY
(Van Buren and Adams)
291,263
(0)



WHIG PARTY
(Taylor and Fillmore)
1,360,101
(163)



DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Cass and Butler)
1,220,544
(127)

The slavery question which had been an issue since the Missouri Compromise of 1820, was definitely felt in the campaign of 1848. In addition to the three parties and their candidates shown above, there were dissident factions which supported four other parties. None of these parties are known to have received votes in any state though. THE NATIVE AMERICANS supported General Taylor but nominated Henry A. S. Dearborn for Vice President. THE LIBERTY or ABOLITIONIST PARTY nominated John P. Hale and Leicester King. Gerrit Smith was supported for President by both the LIBERTY LEAGUE and the INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS, with Charles E. Foote the Vice Presidential Candidate of the Liberty League and William S. Waitt the Industrial Congress' choice for Veep. The FREE SOIL PARTY was made up of the 'Barnburner' wing of the Democratic Party and with so much division it was a gift election to the Whigs. General Taylor was so popular that he planned to run as an independent should the Whigs have chosen Henry Clay -- who many thought was a shoo-in, a political token (DeWitt # HCL848-1) has the slogan "I would rather be right than be President, Henry Clay", along with his likeness.....

A NEWLY DISCOVERED THIRD PARTY?

by Lyell Henry, #193

As is well known, during his heyday in the 1920s, H. L. Mencken, the scourge of Boobus Americanus, was the anointed king and also court jester of the realm of the "intelligent minority" of the United States. He never attained to any other high office and knew that he was congenitally fitter for lampooning democracy's favorite sons and their antics than for entering the lists against such Messiahs as Harding and Coolidge. Yet, as Mencken himself records in his memoirs, once through his editor's diabolical use of Maryland's election laws, Mencken almost found himself, without his really wishing it, that state's candidate for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. And on another occasion the clamoring voice of certain of his countrymen led him to plunge into the political maelstrom, this time to accept nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

The year was 1923, and the unlikely occasion of the historic nomination was the April meeting of the Seven Arts Club at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago. The Chicago Literary Times reported that "in the stormiest and most enthusiastic political meeting Chicago has witnessed in the past five years" and "amid cheering that lasted for a full half hour," the campaign to elect Mencken President in 1924 was launched. The principal agent in this event was one of the evening's scheduled speakers, one Newton Tarble, Vice President of the Parmlee-Tarble Snap-On Wrench Company. In a move that had been "carefully prepared offstage," Tarble harangued the surprised but receptive meeting as follows:

"I suggest that we, as representative sophisticated citizens, endeavor to take politics out of the hands of the kindergarten teachers who run the nation today. I suggest that we endeavor to place H. L. Mencken in the field as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States on an independent ticket, to be called the Conservative Party.

"I suggest further that the major platform of the Conservative Party be a pledge to abolish the psychopathic legislation which has been foisted on the Republic by the activities of the subnormal groups of men and women revenging themselves for their inferiorities and cowardices."

Several more speakers thereupon rose to extol the presidential qualities of the candidate, the hat was passed, and the Mencken for President boom was on. Several months later the party's headquarters in the Blackstone Hotel announced that Mencken's literary partner, drama critic George Jean Nathan, was also on the ticket as Vice Presidential nominee and that the movement was meeting with astounding success everywhere.

"From all points on the compass promises of support for our candidate, Mr. Mencken, are pouring in. The university student vote is ours almost to a man. And the liberals of the country are ours for the asking. We are organizing our speakers' bureau now and within a month expect to flood the nation with our propaganda."

Readers of this propaganda were apparently not expected to wonder how many students were of voting age and why a party which would appeal so overwhelmingly to the liberals was called the Conservative Party.

While the brush fire allegedly swept the U.S., Mencken and Nathan prepared their formal acceptances of nomination and their platform, which documents were published in Smart Set, the sophisticated monthly magazine of which the candidates were co-editors. The candidates' otherwise straight-forward acceptance statement contained the curious reservation that "neither has any active preference for either office; after the election, or before, if it is legally necessary, the matter may be determined satisfactorily by shooting dice." Typical of the 110 planks in the platform were the candidates' promises to procure the immediate restoration of the saloon, exactly as it was before Prohibition; to write documents in English prose their constituents could understand (a welcome relief after Gamalielese, satirical for Harding's prose); to kiss no babies under the age of 17; to make life in the White House gay, charming, musical, and slightly with cuties; to put all living descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers on a replica of the Mayflower and then let

the Navy employ it, until sunk, for target practice; and to have Charles Evans Hughes seized, shaved, and photographed so that the world could see what he actually looked like. The candidates offered as further evidence of fitness for high office, that both were bachelors and that neither read detective stories, played golf, or hailed from Ohio.

It is obvious that in Mencken's eyes his candidacy was never more than a spoof and a delightful occasion for more buffoonery at the expense of the "booboisie", (satirical for bourgeoisie). After several months even press interest in the campaign seems to have disappeared entirely. One may legitimately wonder, however, about the purposes of the members of the original nominating meeting in Chicago. If the Chicago Literary Times' account can be trusted, \$20,000 were pledged at that meeting and financial support continued to come in during the next several months. Moreover, Mr. Tarble's outraged political sentiments, as expressed in his nominating speech, were exactly those of a great many who gagged at the political, social, and esthetic banalities of American life in the 1920s. It is important to remember, too, that at the very moment of the Mencken nomination, the boom for Henry Ford, surely one of the unfittest men ever mentioned for the Presidency, was well under way and causing leaders in both major parties to see an obvious connection between car manufacturing and statecraft. If a Ford candidacy could be taken seriously, a Mencken candidacy was not necessarily an absurdity. As the new party's report expressed it, "These men represent the two mental trends of our nation." Clearly a Mencken candidacy might at least have had interesting possibilities as a rallying point of protest. But, as it happened, this was an honor that was to fall in 1924 to Robert LaFollette, for whom Mencken, as well as millions of other disgruntled citizens, voted.

A final point of interest to A.P.I.C. members is the announcement issued by this short-lived party that, "a startling 'Mencken for President' button has been designed by Stanislaus Szukalski (a Chicago artist at the time) and will be on sale . . . at all the leading hotel news stands and book stores." Was such a button ever issued? In reply to my inquiry, Miss Betty Adler, curator of the huge Mencken collection at the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, wrote: "It would be fun to find presidential mementos (for Mencken), but I doubt that they existed. HLM would certainly have kept some," and presumably they would be in the Pratt Library today, which they aren't. Does any A.P.I.C. member have further information on this button, party, and candidate?

Brummagem

A worthless and showy thing-
(A NICE WORD FOR FAKES)

by Wayne LaPoe, APIC Ethics Committee

In the last issue of BRUMMAGEM, fake Harding and F.D.R. buttons were illustrated. These buttons were black and white portrait celluloid, 1 1/4" in diameter, with painted cream color metal backs. These two were located in a Los Angeles coin shop. We have learned of the existence of four additional buttons of similar design and characteristics, as follows: Willkie, similar to the FDR illustrated; Teddy Roosevelt full bust; For President Alfred E. Smith; and For President Herbert Hoover. Some of the Smith and Hoover buttons have been water stained, while some of the Willkies and others bear scratches which seem to have been purposely applied. Reported sources of these buttons are: D. S. Barfoot, 14091 Utt Drive, Tustin, California; Platt Novelty Company, 420 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California; and the Trading Post, Box 5, Pitcher, Oklahoma. The entire set will be illustrated in the next issue of BRUMMAGEM. (Editor's note...Wayne and his Committee have spent much time checking sources of 'fakes'. It is not only time consuming, but many times exasperating, as he naturally many times gets very poor cooperation or down-right hostility from some of the suspected sources. Let us all continue to keep on the look-out for fakes, but much of the initial contact can be made ourselves--ask the person his source of supply and ask him to check back. Just because an older item is in very nice condition, doesn't mean it is a fake--and it is dangerous to label or call genuine items 'fakes'. Use your good judgment, investigate, and check, Wayne is glad to hear of items which seem to be 'fakes'.)

DID YOU KNOW? ... The 1884 campaign is still considered to be the 'dirtiest' campaign. Cleveland's illegitimate child, versus, Blaine's undue influence and using his high offices for personal gain. The election was very close, with New York's 1143 vote preference for Cleveland deciding the election.....

REPORTS OF APIC CHAPTER MEETINGS

The Metropolitan Chapter of APIC met at the Commodore Hotel in New York City on September 22, with 27 members in attendance. It was certainly a hungry bunch of buyers and sellers, so much so that it was almost impossible to get them to order for the meeting. Our Chapter consists of APIC members within a fifty mile radius of New York City, which takes in part of New Jersey and upper New York. One Pennsylvania member was a guest. The meeting was called for 7 P.M., and lasted well past 10:30. The meeting was chaired by Leon Weisel, as temporary chairman. The next meeting is scheduled for December 1.

Peter Winkelstein, # 306.

Wisconsin Chapter of the APIC.....On October 16, 1966 a very fine group of between 30-35 persons assembled at the home of Jim Twelmeyer in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin for an afternoon of fellowship, serious discussion and spirited buying, selling and trading. The first part of the afternoon was one of adding new items to the collection and there were choice items for collectors in every stage of collecting. Even a TR+Johnson item changed hands and the scarce 7/8" Truman Barkley.....The business meeting was opened by Chapter President Jack Putman with a welcome, followed by asking APIC Director Joe Brown for a report from the National group, since none of the officers could be with us. A very spirited and somewhat heated discussion of the August Convention followed, with the only criticism coming on the choice of a hotel site in the Windy City. There was a discussion of the 1968 Convention Site and there was comment regarding the selection of a city close to one of the National Political Conventions. There was also the hope that living accommodations be made well enough in advance, so that we could have pleasant surroundings. A definite site was suggested but then it was decided that such action would be premature.....At the previous meeting it had been decided to have one term Presidents, because of the many qualified and deserving members. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Jim Hannah, Joe Brown and Clarence Staudenmeyer, nominated Ralph Callies for President and Don Loga for a second term as Secretary. There were no nominations from the floor and the nominations were closed, and the above members elected.....A short discussion of fakes was emphasized by Jack Putman, as he passed around one of the John W. Davis (1920D13) fakes that have been coming out of Van Nuys, California.....The invitation of Charles Thompson, to hold the spring meeting at his home in Wisconsin Dells was accepted. Refreshments, further trading and selling concluded a most enjoyable afternoon for all.

Jack Putman, Past President Wisconsin Chapter APIC.

The Connecticut Chapter of the APIC held their autumn meeting at the 'Just Buttons' Museum in Southington, Connecticut on October 29, 1966. Don Coney and Bob Carter were re-elected as President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively, for another one year term.....The movie 'The Face of Lincoln' was shown and enjoyed by all. It truly is an impressive film. The Connecticut Chapter went on record in favor of the next APIC Convention being held in Washington, D. C.Plans were discussed and Committees appointed for a two day meeting and Show, which will be held at the Holiday Inn Motel in Meriden, Conn. on April 21 and 22, 1967. After the first of the year, APIC members in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be sent flyers with more details about the meeting. However, all APIC members will be welcome and those not living in the above mentioned states, who wish to receive information should drop a note to Mrs. Alfred Comeau, 21 Wood Street, Meriden, Conn. 06452. She will make sure you receive the details.

Robert Carter, Secretary-Treasurer Connecticut Chapter APIC.

The Missouri-Kansas Chapter of the APIC is considering a spring meeting to be held in the Eastern part of Kansas. Interested members should contact Justin R. Anderson, #243, for further details and with your suggestions.

THIS AND THAT

This and That

this and that

Mrs. Jack Converse, #107, had a large article with photos in THE OREGONIAN, on October 31. (Portland, Oregon) Mrs. Converse served in WWI, one of a group of 210, the fore-runners of the WW2 WACs, and met and married her soldier husband in Paris. Nice article. Dale Wagner, #57, received publicity for his hobby and the APIC in the WASHINGTON POST on November 10. CBS News also filmed a story on Dale's collection for release on Nov 12. Colin Simkin, #321, has favored us with a story of the prints of Currier & Ives, which appears in this issue. Colin is the leading authority on C&I, having authored several volumes. Thanks for sharing this interesting bit of Americana with us.....

CONVENTION PICTURES

There was a statement in the last KEYNOTER that we would have a photo of our new APIC President in this issue, but you will have to wait until the next issue.....Speaking of photos, Mrs. Marion Ford, mother of John Ford, #403, took many at the APIC Convention in Chicago of the business meeting, banquet, bourse, auction and informal groups and has graciously agreed to supply at cost, black and white or color prints. If you were able to attend or not, and you should like one or several, write her at 3902 Woodfield Drive, Sherman Oaks, California 91403. Thanks for offering this terrific service.

The APIC extends condolences to the families of two long time collectors and APIC members:

Ray H. VanOrder, #45, of Jackson, Michigan died in July. Van who collected not only Political Americana but GAR and related military items, had for many years displayed his colorful panels of buttons and badges at Detroit department stores during campaigns. He was a regular attendant of the Chicago semi-annual Antique Shows and an enthusiastic collector.

Willard Earle, #9, of Sandusky, Ohio died in October after a long illness. Willard will be remembered for his recollections of the candidates and campaigns, which appeared in the KEYNOTER from time to time. He certainly enjoyed the hobby and had it displayed nicely in the basement of his home.

Our Hobby and Organization will miss these two veteran collectors.....

LATE NEWS FLASH

Web Haven, NY-PA Chapter President has announced that the NY-PA Chapter of the APIC will meet in Binghamton, New York on Saturday, August 19, 1967. Confirmation has been given by the Sheraton Inn and many will recall the great meeting at the same location in 1965. Details will appear in later KEYNOTERS, but we thought you would want to mark this date on your calendar. All APIC members will be welcome, as usual.....

DID YOU KNOW that the first and only President to maintain horse shoe pits at the White House was Harry S. Truman.....Did you know that there are six, yes six, known varieties of the Eugene V. Debs 'Prison' buttons. In the next issue we hope to picture all of them.....Did you know that at press time, only two more states needed to ratify the amendment which would provide for changes in the President's succession, and inability to act. Seems many want to be the 38th state to ratify, so they will go down in history as the state which made the law possible.....Did you know that the Eugene V. Debs home in Terra Haute, Indiana has just been made a National Historical Landmark by the U. S. Department of Interior. The Indiana Legislature had declared it an official State historical site in 1965. (Editors note--on several occasions have attempted to visit, but the home has always been closed. Possibly now it will be open daily. It is located just a few blocks north of the business district and US40).. Did you know that, Election Day was not made uniform until the January 23, 1845 Act of Congress, which declared that voting will be the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every even numbered year. (Dates can vary between November 2nd and 8th.) Previously each state would fix its own date, but all elections were required to be held at least 34 days before the first Wednesday in December, which was the date of the meeting of the Presidential electors.

A new feature, CAN YOU IDENTIFY will appear in the next issue. We invite you to send a photo and description, or at least a complete description, including, size, colors, photo, celluloid, litho, etc., of any unusual items which you feel are political Americana and we will invite our members to identify.....

The PRESIDENT'S Message

from Robert Sterling, #173.

With the national elections just past but its mesmeric influence still present, what better way to kickoff the quarterly message to you people than relay the results of the proposed changes to the APIC Constitution? The final tabulation was:

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Article I, Section 4 | 140 yes; 1 no |
| Article II, Section 3 | 140 yes; 1 no |
| Article II, Section 4 | 134 yes; 7 no |
| Article III, Section 1 | 129 yes; 12 no |
| Article III, Section 2 | 129 yes; 12 no |
| Article IV, Section 1 | 129 yes; 11 no |

Thus we continue to expand and alter the basic document. There is little reason to believe that these recently enacted changes will long survive. While the opposition to change is presently minimal; it is still there. You note that every article had at least one dissenter. You note, too, that every article garnered at least 90% approval of those voting. Our document is occasionally vague and brief and the pain and pleasure of rapid growth (now 700% in less than two Presidential elections) will summon us to review it often. Thanks to all who took the trouble to commend or condemn.

The growth of regional organizations occasions the need for the development of either a committee to coordinate the objectives of the national and regional bodies or a formal agreement or both. There are many operating areas where this bilateral contract might work. A member on the East Coast just recently suggested that the regional bodies could be used to disseminate information about campaign items, e.g., a recently discovered fake, between issues of the KEYNOTER. This would keep the membership informed during the three month interval between KEYNOTERS. A national committee, or the President, could serve as a liaison officer and contact a representative of each chapter. Vice-President Opie suggests that this plan will help integrate our organizations and give direction to the National. We are a bit untidy. Would each chapter, at its next meeting appoint an individual or committee to work with me in drawing up a proposal as to how the regional and national bodies ought to work together?

Prentice-Hall, publishers of GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE, by Burns and Peltason, supplied APIC with seven hundred copies of the sixteen page color insert. We are especially indebted to Mr. James J. Murray III, the Political Science Editor, for this service. Mr. DeWitt #25 and Mr. Collins #349 were cited by Mr. Murray for their assistance in the preparation of the insert.

Sharp black and white pictures of your James M. Cox items are needed for our revised research list. The expense and time will be minimal and the contribution to a more definitive compilation of Cox buttons will be major. Please append all pertinent information (general description of button, e.g., litho or celluloid, color, size, manufacturer, union label) and forward to Chick Harris. Photo should be shown actual size.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, concluded.

The two other "extras" in the KEYNOTER envelope came from Mr. Moss #743 and your Secretary. Mr. Moss forwarded the supply of Roosevelt name pins to APIC at almost no cost. Please be advised that dues are due. Use the enclosed envelope and remit \$3.50 as soon as possible.

Early enrollment means an early publication date for the membership roster.

The propensity of political items collectors to involve themselves in all things political probably means that many members worked for candidates in the past election or made speeches or displayed items or participated in some other way. Suppress your modesty and forward this news information to the Editor or to me for publication. George Tabor #119 displayed a portion of his collection in a downtown Manchester store window and was featured in the local paper. Ken Broyles #129 was the guest speaker at Shady Rest (there's something very appropriate about that name) and was pictured in the Martinsburg, West Virginia press. The Vice Chairman of the successful "Love for Governor" campaign in Colorado was Mrs. Lois Rathbone #328 and Don Tingley #358 was an aide to the unsuccessful campaign of Joe Connelly to the Illinois State Senate.

The next KEYNOTER will announce the plans for our Spring Auction. Please retain at least one desirable item for auction at that time. Speaking of auctions, our apologies to Pete Shurko #115 for the omission of his name from the list of donors to the Chicago auction. Mr. Shurko's item was worth more than \$20 to APIC.

A letter from California expressed fear that "retired" APIC numbers were being reissued to new members or ones in good standing desiring lower numbers. Our policy is simple! Numbers are permanently assigned and are never reassigned. An individual who drops out causes the number to die. Should he ever rejoin he is entitled to his old number and all past publications, provided he pay back dues. A new number is assigned if he does not care to do so.

In Matthew Breen's THIRTY YEARS OF N. Y. POLITICS UP-TO-DATE is the statement that "the experience of mankind confirms what common sense would at once suggest, that the manners and morals of a people can never be moulded by legislation." In buying, selling and trading politicals it behooves us to periodically inspect our conscience and do what a law can not do. General moral vigilance is often lacking and in our insatiable thirst for the highly desirable campaign item or the dollar from its sale we imitate 20th century literary writers whose philosophy is "when writing prose, anything goes."

The Secretary's Corner, by Don Coney, #202.

The Post Office Department informs us that mail will be processed faster and delivered sooner if it bears your ZIP code. After January first, third class mail, such as the KEYNOTER must be ZIP coded, please be sure to include your ZIP code as part of your address, in completing the information on the enclosed dues envelope.....Also, when changing your address, please include if you can your new phone number, so that our records are up-to-the-minute at all times.....Finally, when sponsoring a new member or talking to prospects, we'd appreciate your telling them that there is a \$1.00 initiation fee, in addition to the \$3.50 calendar year dues.

Rejoined:

472 - Bob Klass, 9 Armanino Court, Oakland, CALIFORNIA 94618; student
(2-c-h-l-r-z) (415) OL3-4544.

Changes of Address:

- 494 - Robert Carter, 16 Rosedale Road, West Hartford, Connecticut 06107
- 654 - Ralph Edson, 365 Westland Avenue, Cheshire, Connecticut 06410
- 12 - Eugene Dunifon, 2031 Roselawn, Fremont, Ohio 43420
- 551 - Arles Walker, 1616 University, Wichita, Kansas 67213
- 177 - Stanley Kaufman, 424 Iowa, Winfield, Kansas 67156
- 802 - Leon Goldstein, 1711 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Massachusetts 02135
- 138 - Stephen Bibler, 4144 S. E. Clinton Street, Portland, Oregon 97202
- 753 - Leon McMillan, R. W. Baird & Co., P.O. Box 672, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201
- 576 - John Phipps, 1118 W. Daniel, Champaign, Illinois 61820
- 680 - Russ Welsh, 8729 Catalina, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66207
- 520 - Daniel Brown, 4720 Atherton - #18, Long Beach, California 90815
- 391 - Craig Chilton, 45101 Cedar, Lancaster, California 93534
- 106 - Arnold Perl, 305 East 19th Street, New York, New York 10009
- 695 - Rodger Heggen, 611 Country Lane, Burlington, Washington 98233
- 534 - Richard Rovsek, 5214 Chicago Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68132
- 287 - Roy Safanda, 950 Chicago Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois 60300
- 674 - Arthur Peterson, American Institute for Foreign Trade, Box 191,
Phoenix, Arizona 85001
- 95 - Joseph Brown, 12103 N. Ohio, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53227
- 103 - Ferdinand W. O'Brien, 1360 N. Sandburg Terrace, Chicago, Ill. 60610
- 104 - Christopher F. Lennox, 19 Kaldenberg Place, Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591
- 517 - Steve Schwab, 1401 S. Flagler Drive, W. Palm Beach, Florida 33401
- 549 - Jeff Wexler, PO Box 240, Lexington, Virginia 24450
- 611 - Guy Lesser, 185 E. 85th Street, New York, N Y 10028
- 736 - Ivan Imm, 1125 Velas Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53715

Probationary Members: (Should any member know of a good reason why any probation-member should not be admitted to the APIC, please send such objection in writing to the S.-T., Donald Coney, 66 Golf St, Newington, Conn. 06111. If no objections are received, full membership will be accorded on 1-15-67.

- 851 Jeff Rossi, 3455 Atlantic Street, N. E., Warren, Ohio 44484; student;
(1-c-i-m-q-z); (216) FR 2-1812
- 852 Don White, 823 W. 111 Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri 64114; archivist;
(3-c-h-l-r-z); (816) WI 2-4179; (816) 361-7271
- 853 Bob Powell, Jr., 16 Crosby Street, Hornell, New York 14843; student;
(1-c-h-m-q-z); (607) 324-3341
- 854 James E. Dyer, 61 Davis Street, Danbury, Connecticut 06810; student;
(1-c-Kennedy-r-z); (203) 748-6574
- 855 Mrs. Earlene Claussen, 7825 Crest Drive, Lakewood, Colorado 80215;
housewife; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (303) 238-3577
- 856 Ernie Berger, 433 Maryland Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45404; retired teacher;
(3-c-d-h-l-r-z); (513) 222-1986; (513) 222-8471
- 857 H. William Mullaney, 59 Morrmouth Road, Oakhurst, New Jersey 07755;
insurance broker; (2-c-h-l-m-q-z); (201) 531-4337; (201) 222-6915

Probationary Members, concluded.

- 858 Philip R. Shucklin, 4956 Purdue Avenue, N. E., Seattle, Washington 98105; student; (1-c-i-m-q-u); (206) LA 4-4349
- 859 Lester Bernstein, 4212 Washington Avenue, S. E., Charleston, West Virginia 24304; building superintendent; (3-c-h-i-q-u); (304) 925-3186
- 860 David Kreitz, 2653 39th Avenue, Oakland, California 94619; bookkeeper; (2-c-i-l-r-z); (415) 261-2564
- 861 Mitchell S. Cohen, 186-30 Cambridge Road, Jamaica, New York 11432; student; (1-c-i-l-q-z); (212) GL 4-0879
- 862 Mrs. James J. O'Meara, Bates Road, Dudley, Massachusetts; housewife; (3-c-d-l-m-r-z); (617) 943-1447
- 863 Fred B. Briggs, 12 Phillips Street, Red Hook, New York 12571; meat cutter; (3-c-h-l-q-z); (914) PL 8-6241
- 864 Phyllis Arlene McMillan, R. W. Baird & Co., P.O. Box 672, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201; teacher; (2-c-i-l-q-z)
- 865 Mrs. Millicent A. Hatch, 106 Wheatley Road, Old Westbury, L.I., New York 11568; homemaker; (3-c-i-buttons-q-u); (516) MA 6-1299
- 866 William M. Cormack, 7659 Loma Vista Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64138; accountant; (2-c-i-l-r-z); (816) SO 1-9714; (816) JE 1-8818
- 867 J. F. Stokes, 1288 Congress Street, Portland, Maine 04102; student; (1-c-i-l-m-q-u); (207) 773-4089
- 868 Herbert Ross, 850 East 31st Street, Brooklyn, New York 11210; teacher; (2-c-h-store cards, CW tokens-q-u-v); (212) CL 8-7060
- 869 William L. Shue, Box 222, San Simon, Arizona 85638; motor vehicle inspector; (3-c-h-l-q-z); (602) 845-2280
- 870 Mrs. John B. Moses, 208 Madison Road, Scarsdale, New York 10583; housewife; (3-c-i-l-q-z); (914) SC 5-1062
- 871 Gordon Strachan, 1833 W. Norwood, Chicago, Illinois 60626; director of public relations; (3-c-h-m-q-z); (312) RO 1-1462; (312) WA 2-0224
- 872 L. Erwina Couse Chamberlin, P.O. Box 38, Milford, New York 13807; author and antique button dealer; (3-d-h-m-q-x); (607) AT 6-7688
- 873 David Wiley, 3112 E. Laurelhurst Drive, N. E., Seattle, Washington 98105; student; (1-c-i-l-q-w); (206) LA 3-5374
- 874 Les Abell, 10560 Ashton Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90024; student; (1-c-h-m-q-u); (213) GR 4-5181; (213) GR 9-1775
- 875 Mrs. Clarence A. Bolay, Rt. #1, Box 82, Perry, Oklahoma 73077; housewife; (3-c-h-m-r-z); (405) FE 6-9986
- 876 Henry E. Sims, 1523A West Morgan, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211; supervisor; (2-c-n-l-q-z); (414) 672-0809
- 877 Edward Bernstein, 15 Sagamore Way, N., Jericho, New York 11753; teacher; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (516) 681-5826
- 878 Harold Richard, 1488 Potrero Way, Sacramento, California; Chief Planner, Cal. Youth Authority; (3-c-i-q-u); (916) GL 7-6000; (916) 445-7101
- 879 Edward W. Goheen, 17A West Main Street, Bergenfield, New Jersey 07621; USAF retired; (3-c-i-l-q-u-v); (201) 385-7360
- 880 Milton Dimkin, 149 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.; coin dealer; (3-d-h-l-r-z); (212) EV 5-8815; (212) LT 1-1127
- 881 Barry Paris, 428 Fernald Hall - Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 10027; student; (1-c-h-m-q-z); (212) MO 6-5000
- 882 Don R. Tibbets, 3000 Estates Avenue, Pinole, California 94564; student; (1-c-i-m-q-z); 758-3892
- 883 Scott Albert, 130 New Haven Street, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania 17552; student; (1-c-h-l-q-z); 653-5296
- 884 Richard Geary, 941 Indiana (Apt. 2C), Lawrence, Kansas 66044; student; (1-c-h-m-q-u-v); (913) VI 2-8573
- 885 Joe Kokes, 5440 Greenside Drive, San Jose, California; market owner; (3-c-i-m-r-z); CL 8-4124; CY 7-3346
- 886 John F. Low, Heuer Building, Lebanon, Missouri 65536; attorney; (3-c-i-l-r-u-v); (417) 523-5513; (417) 532-3151
- 887 Kenneth S. O'Day, 2562 Le Conte Avenue, Berkeley, California 94709; student; (1-c-h-i-issue-m-q-z); (209) 524-6523; (school) (415) TH 8-9465
- 888 Edward D. Stoudt, Box 269, Adamstown, Pennsylvania; restaurant owner; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (215) 484-4655

THE POLITICAL PRINTS OF CURRIER & IVES

By Colin Simkin, #321

The cartoons, banners and portraits published by Nathaniel Currier, and the later (1857) partnership of Currier & Ives, contribute greatly to our knowledge and understanding of the issues and personalities on the political scene from 1840 to 1880. They were even more important to the contemporary voters. Candidates could appear in person before only a small percent of the public. Newspapers were not as universally read as they are today; few of them carried editorial illustration. There were no newsreel photographers, no radio networks, no appearances or debates on television. Cartoons were printed in quantity, distributed widely and often displayed in conspicuous locations. They were more effective than other campaign devices which usually could do not more than emphasize a slogan. A cartoon, particularly from the sharp mind and skillful hand of a Thomas Nast or Louis Maurer, could reduce a complex political philosophy to a simple easily-understood situation. Although the torsos might be crudely drawn, the faces were usually so carefully depicted as to be recognizable. If ever one picture was worth a thousand words it was the political cartoon. Or, to use the original Chinese quotation, "One look is worth a thousand tells."

The famous lithographers published approximately 150 political cartoons. Every campaign from 1844 to 1880 received their attention, with 1860 accounting for the greatest number. Currier must have been concerned about offending some of his retailers who were Southern sympathizers; he did not identify himself as the publisher of some of the early cartoons. These bear the line "Published at 2 Spruce St" or "Published by Peter Smith, 2 Spruce St." Since there is no record of a Peter Smith in contemporary directories, and 2 Spruce St. was Currier's business address, it is most likely that Currier was the publisher. Cartoons were lithographed in black; none was in colors. The statement of each character in the cartoon was tied to the speaker by a "balloon," a device still used by today's comic strip artists.

The title was an important part of the cartoon. In many cases the art work was designed especially to illustrate the cleverly worded metaphor incorporated in the title - examples: "The National Game - Three Outs and One Run" (pictured), "Political Blondins Crossing Salt River". "Honest Abe Taking Them on the Half Shell".



THE NATIONAL GAME. THREE "OUTS" AND ONE "RUN".
ABRAHAM WINNING THE BALL.

In spite of the fact that large quantities of the cartoons were published, relatively few copies have survived. Of course the cartoon was a sort of news medium and, after an election, had about as much appeal as last week's newspaper. If your candidate lost, you threw it away; if he won, you no longer needed it. Being of paper they were more subject to the ravages of time than three-dimensional objects of metal or other durable material. Nor did they have the appearance of having intrinsic value such as could be related to medals, badges and novelties. But, thanks to the persons who never throw anything away, enough have survived to make their collection an interesting project.

Not too many years ago Currier & Ives political cartoons could be found in the \$5 to \$10 range. More recently they were offered at \$25 to \$35 each. Now, very suddenly, they have again advanced in price, perhaps due to the activities of the A.P.I.C.

'Grand National Banner' prints were lithographed in black and then hand-colored. These are quite brilliant when found in good condition. Surrounding the usually well-executed portrait of the Presidential candidate or portraits of both candidates, are patriotic designs, slogans and sometimes incidents of their careers. Thirty-two different banners are known. It is believed that Nathaniel Currier was the originator of the banner-type print.

N. Currier and Currier & Ives published about 500 portraits of prominent persons. More than half of them were of political figures. The actual number of different persons is much smaller because often several variations of a portrait were published. One might be as a candidate; another as president. There are thirty different Lincoln items. One of the portraits of Lincoln beardless was re-issued with beard. The beard was added to the drawing on the original stone, so it is possible but rather difficult to acquire this pair of very desirable matching prints with and without beard.

An interest which is not confined solely to Political Items Collectors is the assembly of a set of presidential portraits from Washington to Lincoln. These were published with red drapes in the background and also with green drapes. If you don't mind a mixture of colors, it is possible, with a little patience, to complete a set. But, if you want them all with red or all with green drapes, you will have to do a bit of searching. Millard Fillmore is the scarcest.

There are several prints, which if not presidential, do have a political connotation. For example, "The Age of Brass" (1869) an early Women's Suffrage item; the first colored senator (1872); Martha Washington; the Washington, Lincoln and Grant families, and others.

Your editor has asked me to explain how these lithographs were made. Here, as briefly as possible, is the basic process. "Litho" means stone; "graph" means to write; both from the Greek, mean writing (or drawing) on stone. The best calcareous stone came from Solenhofen in Bavaria. It was porous, fine-grained and had an affinity for both water and grease. It split readily into thicknesses of three to four inches. It was easily ground down to a flat surface on which lettering or design could be applied with a grease crayon. The stone was moistened with water just before a greasy ink was rolled onto it. The ink was attracted to the design but would not stay on the moistened part of the stone. A piece of paper was laid on the stone and pressure was applied. When the paper was pulled off the stone, there was the design.

Lithograph artists had to draw on the stone in reverse so that the printed impression would be correct and the lettering readable. The stone had to be inked for each impression.

The basic principle that water and grease do not mix is still in use in modern lithography. A flexible sheet of metal is substituted for the stone. Designs are transferred photographically onto the metal plate which is fastened around a cylinder capable of rotating at high speed. A few day's production will equal one-half century's output of Currier & Ives.

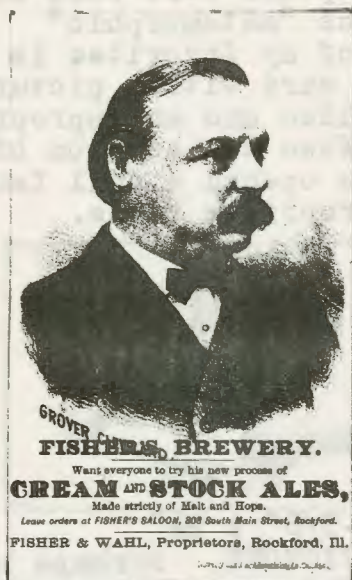
ADVERTISING CARDS WITH A POLITICAL THEME

(Edmund Sullivan, #264)

For a brief period in my youth, my pride and joy was a rather motley collection of gum cards, the kingpin of which was a heavily waxed mess intended to slide closer to the wall in our "flipping" contests.

My cards were the lineal descendents, and poor ones at that, of the immense variety of multicolored cards that were a favorite advertising ploy of manufacturers and entrepreneurs in the last decades of the nineteenth century. From the mid-1870's to the early 1890's filling one

scrapbook after another reflected a collecting mania that was all too soon replaced by post-card collecting in the later years of this era.

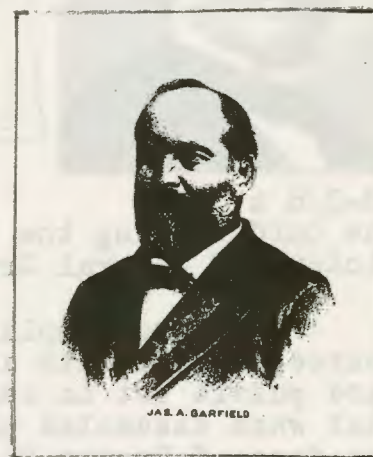


2½ x 4-5/16

Cute children, mustached gents, buxom actresses, prim housewives praising a product, myths and legends, farm and factory machinery, animals, natural wonders, greats and near greats, the themes were endless.

The late Charles Bray in his The American Card Catalogue estimated simply that millions of cards were printed to be given away with a product or as inserts in a package. Some of these cards are today extremely rare; many others are easily obtainable from antique and paper dealers

for as little as five cents each.



2½ x 3½

Somewhere in between this wide range of scarcity are those "advertising" or "trade" cards bearing both a picture of a president, or a nominee or hopeful, and an advertising message. By implication, the



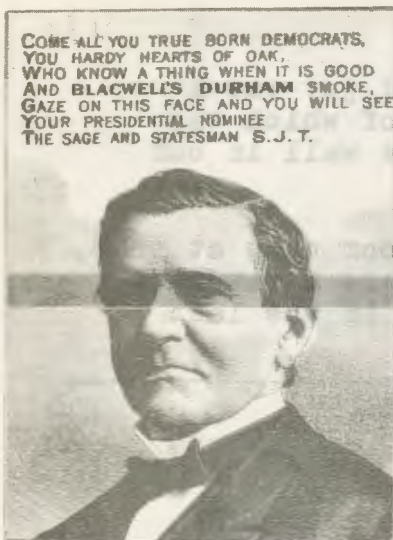
6-5/8 x 5½



6½ x 5½

candidate drinks this beer or smokes that tobacco, or perhaps boasts an alert wife who buys a particular brand of soap. I find the combinations of message, product, and candidate endlessly fascinating.

On a simple black and white card James Garfield is a model of sartorial splendor. On a sepia and white card Grover Cleveland is partial to Fisher's Brewery Cream and Stock Ales. On a more color-



3-3/8 x 5 1/2

3-3/8 x 3 1/2

the card bearing the lower half of Tilden's face is opened a full face picture of General Grant is revealed, with its appropriate verse.

Far more complicated as well as scarce, even in its day, is a twelve card puzzle set in beautiful colors that when assembled properly reveals the face of Grover Cleveland. Each card contains a satirical verse and caricature of prominent 1888 hopefuls. The key to assembling the set is a capital letter or two on each card. When completed we are aware of CLEVELAND'S VICTORY. Perhaps he should have changed his brand, at least in 1888! The card illustrated shows Cleveland's left eyebrow and a tearful Ben Butler dazzled by the sun, haltered with The New York Sun, and the butt of a doggerel verse.



5-3/8" x 2 1/2"

A rather uncommon combination is represented by a silhouette type. Such a card's perimeter conforms to a natural shape, most usually a human face or animal. This type is illustrated with an example undoubtedly familiar to many collectors. But this particular example is also a rebus puzzle, i.e., a sentence or word in pictures, hence it is a combination crossing two categories. Most likely, The Richmond County Gazette, "A Thorough Republican Newspaper", lost subscribers when it issued this card!



These examples illustrated do not exhaust the collectible varieties: "hidden faces", caricatures, chromolithographs, cards with moving parts (mechanicals), are several of the varieties that I recall. These cards from a short-lived era provide a fascinating link between advertising and political Americana.

ful card Frances says to her husband as they stop before a window display of dress goods, "Oh, Grover, we must certainly inspect those celebrated BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS...". Little does Grover know that inside the store Lucy is telling Benjamin, "My Dear, it is all right, you see the name and trademark, BROADHEAD WORSTED MILLS...". I wonder if our two stalwarts ever met inside?

Also popular were what are known today as "metamorphic" cards. One of my favorites is a multicolored card with a picture of Samuel Tilden and an appropriate verse. When the section of

SPECIALIZATION ADDS NEW DIMENSIONS TO PRESIDENTIAL AMERICANA COLLECTING

By Robert Ruppert APIC #269

Until recently, I considered myself a general collector of Presidential Americana. I decided, however, to add another dimension to my hobby by selecting a favorite candidate and devoting a larger percentage of my time to his career and campaign.

It was the sunflower that was responsible, a couple of years ago, for my decision to specialize in the 1936 presidential campaign of Alfred M. Landon. I had been a general collector of presidential campaign material for some time, but specialization marked the turning point from "an outstanding hobby" to an even more absorbing, rewarding, and educational experience.

My story actually began at 11:41 P.M. on the night of June 11, 1936--some fourteen years before I was born--when the Republican National Convention, meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, nominated Landon, then Governor of Kansas and virtually unknown on the national political scene, as the party's candidate for President. His running mate was Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News.

The campaign material that transformed this virtual unknown into a household word in the five months between the convention and the election in November is the subject of my collection.

Buttons, of course, played an important part, and most of them utilized the sunflower theme, either as a felt backing or as part of the button design itself. They ranged from simple styles produced by the millions to a 19-petal gold sunflower set with yellow diamonds that was available from Tiffany's for \$815.00.

Slogans, probably the earliest form of campaign material, also played a big part in the 1936 campaign. Here are a few:

"Life, Liberty and Landon."

"Deeds, not Deficits "

"Landon and the Constitution."

"Off the Rocks with Landon and Knox."

"Let's Land Landon in the White House."

"Happy Landin' with Landon."

"Landon Knox out Roosevelt."

Some of the more interesting items in my Landon collection include a phonograph record prepared for the campaign; song sheets for various campaign songs; punch cups and water glasses for pre-convention use with the slogan, "Save America--Nominate Landon";

watch fobs, fans, hats, license plate reflectors, posters; a nine inch celluloid Landon picture button used to stampede convention votes; official correspondence from various members of the Republican National Committee, plus dozens and dozens of folders, brochures, and pamphlets. Part of the thrill of specializing is the never-ending variety of material produced for the campaign and the excitement of finding new items.

My interest in the 1936 campaign has been responsible for my reading every bit of published material I can find about it, and I have uncovered a number of interesting yet seldom remembered facts. For example, Alfred Mossman Landon originally came into prominence as a result of the fact that in the 1932 Democratic landslide, he was the only Republican governor elected west of the Mississippi.

He was the only Republican governor re-elected in 1934; a feat that automatically made him one of the outstanding men of his party.

At the convention in Cleveland, his chief opponents for the Presidential nomination were Herbert Hoover, Frank Knox, William E. Borah and Arthur Vandenberg.

Few people realize that the shortage of hotel rooms during the convention was so great that many delegates stayed on steamers on Lake Erie.

It was during this time that there was a rage for the paintings of Vincent Van Gogh, whose most-popular canvas was a group of sunflowers. Landon's manager, John D. Hamilton, seized the opportunity to dominate the GOP Convention with a sunflower emblem which proved successful.

Throughout the campaign Governor Landon was an energetic and confident campaigner; not for a moment doubting that he would be the next president. He made four national tours radiating in all directions from Topeka.

A post card curvey conducted by Literary Digest magazine, based on millions of automobile registrants and telephone subscribers, showed that Alf Landon would be elected; a sampling by George Gallup, however, forecast a Roosevelt landslide with considerable accuracy.

Alfred M. Landon received 16,679,583 votes, thirty seven percent of the popular vote; Roosevelt received 27,476,673, sixty percent.

After the election, Landon retired to private life. This retirement lasted until President Roosevelt appointed him a delegate to the Lima Convention in 1938.

My interest in the campaign naturally fostered an interest in the man himself. My initial contacts with Governor Landon were via correspondence, in which I asked him questions about the campaign and campaign materials, and his replies showed considerable interest in my collection. Later, there were several phone calls, and then an invitation to visit the Governor at his home in Topeka.

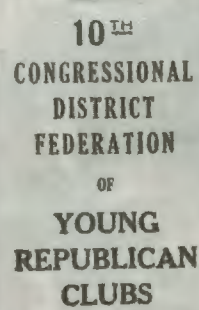
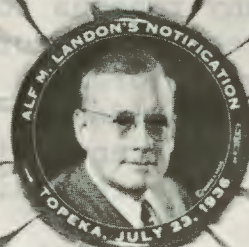
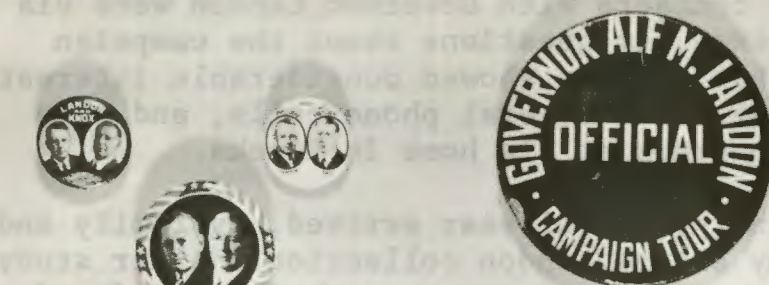
When a suitable break in the school year arrived, my family and I travelled to Topeka with my entire Landon collection. After studying it carefully, the Governor said he was very much impressed and had never seen anything like it. He also said that in 1936 he was so pre-occupied with the campaign that he didn't have time to even consider saving anything for himself. Lately, he has been trying to gather together some items for his ten grandchildren, and I have been able to help out on this project since the visit by sending him items from my duplicate material. As a result of the visit, a warm friendship has developed, adding another dimension to my specialized collection.

There are probably as many reasons for specializing in one candidate as there are different collectors. A general collector may become a specialist in any number of ways. Regardless of his reasons, the presidential collector who decides to specialize, in addition to keeping his general collection current, will be entering what can easily be the most interesting and rewarding phase of his hobby

I sincerely hope other general collectors will decide to share the pleasures and personal rewards I have experienced as a result of becoming "A Specialist".



GOVERNOR ALF M. LANDON WELCOMES ROBERT RUPPERT, #265, TO HIS HOME.



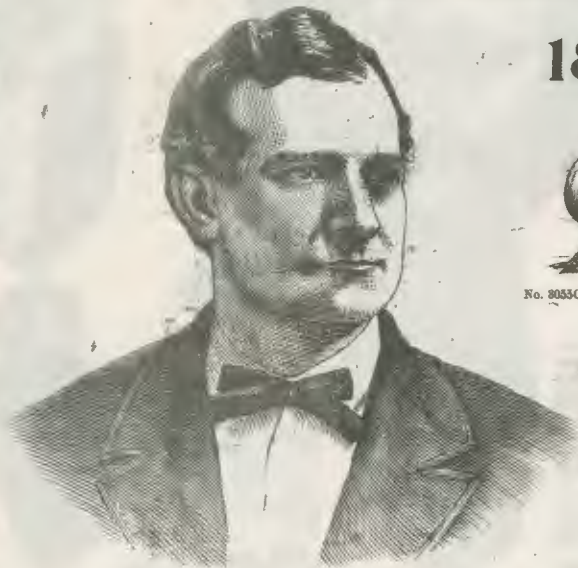
A GROUP OF ALF M. LANDON "FAVORITES"
FROM THE ROBERT RUPPERT COLLECTION.

COPYRIGHTED, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

AND DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN CUTS

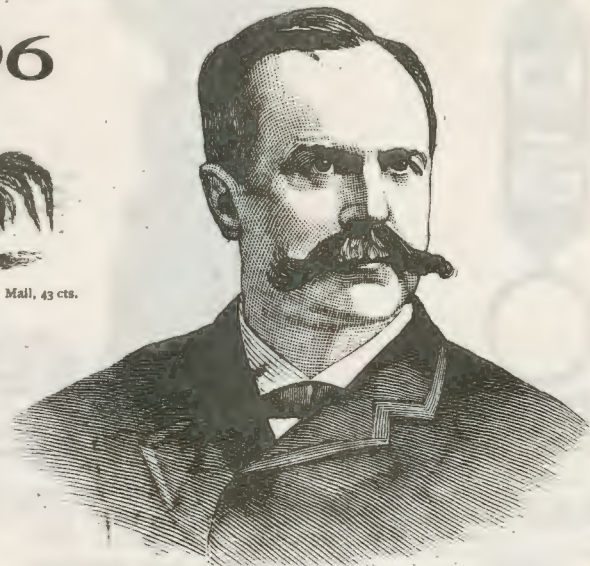
1896



No. 4200C. \$1.50. By Mail, \$1.60.



No. 3033C. 38 cts. By Mail, 43 cts.



No. 4221C. \$1.50. By Mail, \$1.60.



No. 4224C. 50 cts. By Mail, 55 cts.



No. 4225C. 50 cts. By Mail, 55 cts.



No. 4089C. \$1.00. By Mail, \$1.10.



No. 2020C. \$1.00. By Mail, \$1.10.



No. 4228C. 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.



No. 4226C. 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.



No. 4229C. 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.

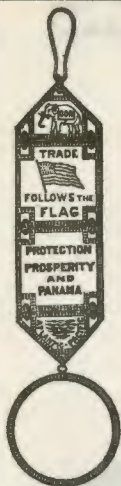
American Type Founders Company

Harper, Luse & Company Branch, 139-141 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cuts of Republican Nominees, same sizes and prices, also furnished.

This research material issued in 1966 by the APIC, courtesy of Michael Stark, #621.

CAMPAIGN BADGES AND NOVELTIES.



173 Republican Vest Fob, oxidized silver finish, heavy hammered brass pattern, appropriate emblems on both sides, medallion charm with likeness of Roosevelt. Doz..... **85**

173 1/2 Same as above, Democratic inscription and portrait of Judge Parker. Doz..... **85**



142 Hat Plumes, fitted with one each, red, white and blue feathers. Can be fastened in front of hat. Just the thing for campaign clubs and parades. Doz..... **85**

Gro..... **7 50**

Republican Lithograph Posters.

178 On fine white enameled paper, excellent likeness of presidential nominee, width 21 inches, height 28 3/4 inches. Per 100..... **1 20**

Per 1,000..... **10 00**

179 Same as above, Democratic. Per 100..... **1 20**

Per 1000..... **10 00**



160

160 Democratic Pin, 50 ligne, fitted with large sized rabbit's foot. Doz..... **40**

161 Same as above, Republican. Doz..... **40**

164 Democratic Badge, 50 ligne, button set in red, white and blue ribbon frame and streamers, fitted with large sized rabbit's foot. Just the thing for clubs and parades. Doz..... **75**

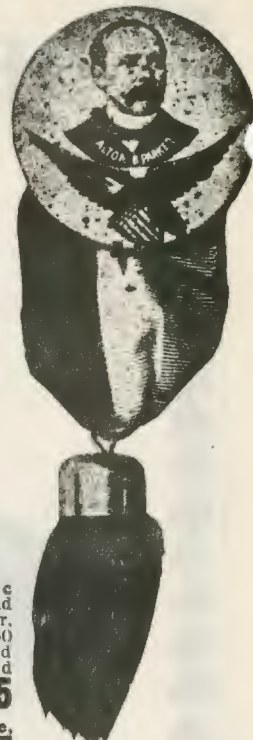
165 Same as above, Republican. Doz..... **75**



164

162 Democratic Badge, red, white and blue ribbon streamer, suspended from 50 ligne button, fitted with medium sized rabbit's foot. Doz..... **75**

163 Same as above, Republican. Doz..... **75**



163

CAMPAIGN TIES



C9

C9 Republican campaign four-in-hand tie, made reversible, can be used as a regular tie as well, good black silk. Candidate portrait on end. Doz..... **1 90**

C10 Same with Democratic emblem. Doz.... **1 90**

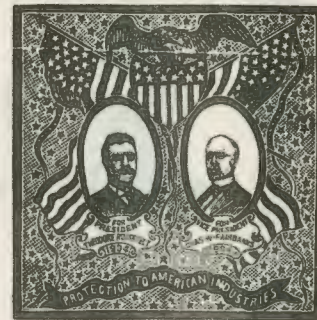
C7 Republican campaign tie, made of black silk, end finished with applique picture of candidate. Doz..... **1 90**

C8 Same with Democratic emblem. Doz.... **1 90**



C7

Campaign Handkerchief.



C1 Republican emblem, 24-inch red, white and blue handkerchief. Contains excellent pictures of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, large eagle and flags. Doz..... **85**

C2 Same as above, with Democratic emblem. Doz..... **85**



World's Fair in a Nutshell

St. Louis World's Fair in a Nutshell. This is the latest and most unique novelty on the market. A genuine walnut tied with red, white and blue ribbon. Inside are full views and descriptions of 44 most prominent buildings of the St. Louis Fair. Also gives a complete description of each building, capacity, name of architect, etc. The most valuable, interesting and instructive souvenir of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Size of cut, attractively put up, each in a box. Doz..... **75**

Gro..... **8 50**

Campaign Umbrella.

C13 Red, white and blue umbrellas, well made and finished, strong handles. Doz..... **4 50**



C5 The Standard Boys' Campaign Cap, made of felt in assorted colors enameled peak, Republican emblems. Doz..... **75**

C6 Same as above, with Democratic emblems. Doz..... **75**



C11 Republican Campaign Cap for Boys. Norfolk golf-shape, double button crown with strap with names of candidates printed thereon. Doz..... **1 15**

C12 Same as above with Democratic emblems. Doz..... **1 15**



C8 Boys' Campaign Soldier Cap, with Republican emblem, enameled peak, regulation military shape. Doz..... **1 25**

C4 Same as above, with Democratic emblem. Doz..... **1 25**



C14 Boys' blue flannel golf-shape caps, large peak, medallion front with Democratic candidates' names. Doz..... **1 65**

C15 Same as above with Republican names. Doz..... **1 65**



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